[101 cont.]

231

Dillon (p. 393) did not learn of this, and perhaps the former merely happened to come in a period when pigs were taboo (cf. the passage in Lesson at the end of the footnote). But according to Dillon, p. 170, and D'Urville, pp. 188, 216, and 356 (Sainson), the number of tame pigs on Vanikoro was small, and Dillon says wild ones, or most likely pigs that had run wild, were also present. Cf. also Lesson, Revue d'Anthropologie, V, p. 270.

262 Turtles are caught with nets; catching and consuming them -- they, too, are steamed in the oven -- is an event for the whole village. The fortunate catcher, who strengthens his social position by the feast which he gives the community, hangs the skulls of the animals in his house as mementos (5). Flying mammals are also

225 252 574 554

5. Dillon, pp. 239 f., 273. F. de Tolna, pp. 273 f. (also the skulls of pigs). According to Lesson, Revue d'Anthropologie, V, p. 270, their consumption is a monopoly of the chiefs.

eaten (6). Mussels and crabs are part of the daily sustenance (7).

6. Dewar, p. 248.

7. Joest in Baessler, p. 86. Lesson, Revue d'Anthropologie, V, p. 270.

Poultry is seldom or never eaten, perhaps for totemistic reasons. Although chickens are kept as domestic animals on Ndeni -- they are tied by one foot to a post or a block of coral -- they are very rarely eaten, and their eggs never; only their feathers are used as a head decoration.

[231] [237]

/188 cont./

226 ["In the coral along the shore one often sees bowl-shaped depressions in which plants are pounded, the juice of which is used to poison the fish in the fissures of the coral reefs" (4).]

4. [Speiser, Südsee, p. 297.]

225 [On the Reef Islands dolphins and turtles are encircled by boats and driven onto shore. The one who leaps into the water and turns the turtle upside down is entitled to the thickest [301] portion of the shell, which is used for making nose rings; the [825] other parts of the turtle are distributed by the chief (5).]

5. [Girieud and Herrenschmidt, p. 106.]

224 Pigs are often caught in nets (Basel V 1996), which are knotted out of strong ropes of coconut fiber. The nets are set up where the pigs usually pass and the animals are driven into them (6).

6. [Speiser, Südsee, p. 297.]

223 [In catching birds -- namely, those with the red feathers [436] that are made into money-rolls -- /189/ the hunter covers him- [825] self with leaves and imitates the bird's call in order to lure his victim onto the lime-twig (1).]

1. [O'Ferrall, section "Historical Sketch" (= Coombe, p. 189). See also below, p. 87 , footnote 3. -- O'Ferrall (= Coombe, p. 187) also mentions the bird arrows shown in Ethn., I, p. 101.]